

Analysis Update on: Search for the chiral magnetic effect with identified particles in 39 GeV Au+Au

Yiwen Huang (Eva)
University of California, Los Angeles
Advisor: Huan Zhong Huang
09/28/2016



Outline

- PID results (Pion-Proton, Pion-Kaon)
- Flow Background Analysis
- Summary & Outlook

Chiral Magnetic Effect and Charge Separation

- An electric current will be induced in chiral domains along the B field: **Chiral Magnetic Effect (CME)**.
- **Charge separation fluctuations** for all charged particles have been experimentally observed.
- Identified particle analysis: Is there an indication of CME?
- Shifting method is used to make corrections to the event plane.

Observable: γ correlator

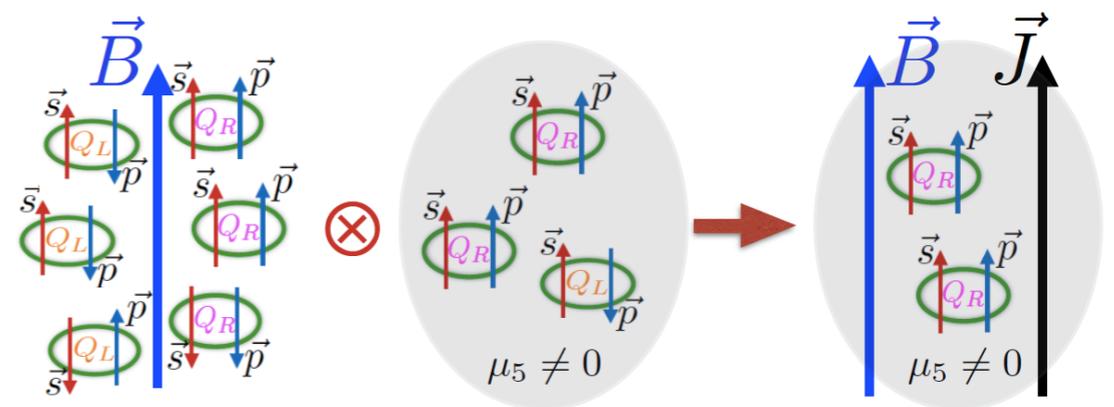
$$\frac{dN_\alpha}{d\phi} \propto 1 + 2v_{1,\alpha} \cos(\Delta\phi) + 2v_{2,\alpha} \cos(2\Delta\phi) + \dots$$

$$\downarrow + 2a_{1,\alpha} \sin(\Delta\phi),$$

$$\gamma = \langle\langle \cos(\phi_\alpha + \phi_\beta - 2\Psi_{RP}) \rangle\rangle$$

$$= \langle\langle \cos(\Delta\phi_\alpha) \cos(\Delta\phi_\beta) - \sin(\Delta\phi_\alpha) \sin(\Delta\phi_\beta) \rangle\rangle$$

$$= [\langle v_{1,\alpha} v_{1,\beta} \rangle + B_{IN}] - [\langle a_{1,\alpha} a_{1,\beta} \rangle + B_{OUT}],$$



Kharzeev, D.E. et al. Prog.Part.Nucl.Phys. 88 (2016) 1-28 arXiv: 1511.04050 [hep-ph]

Cuts & Identification of Pions and Protons

- Event

VertexZ (cm)	(-30,30)
--------------	----------

- Particles

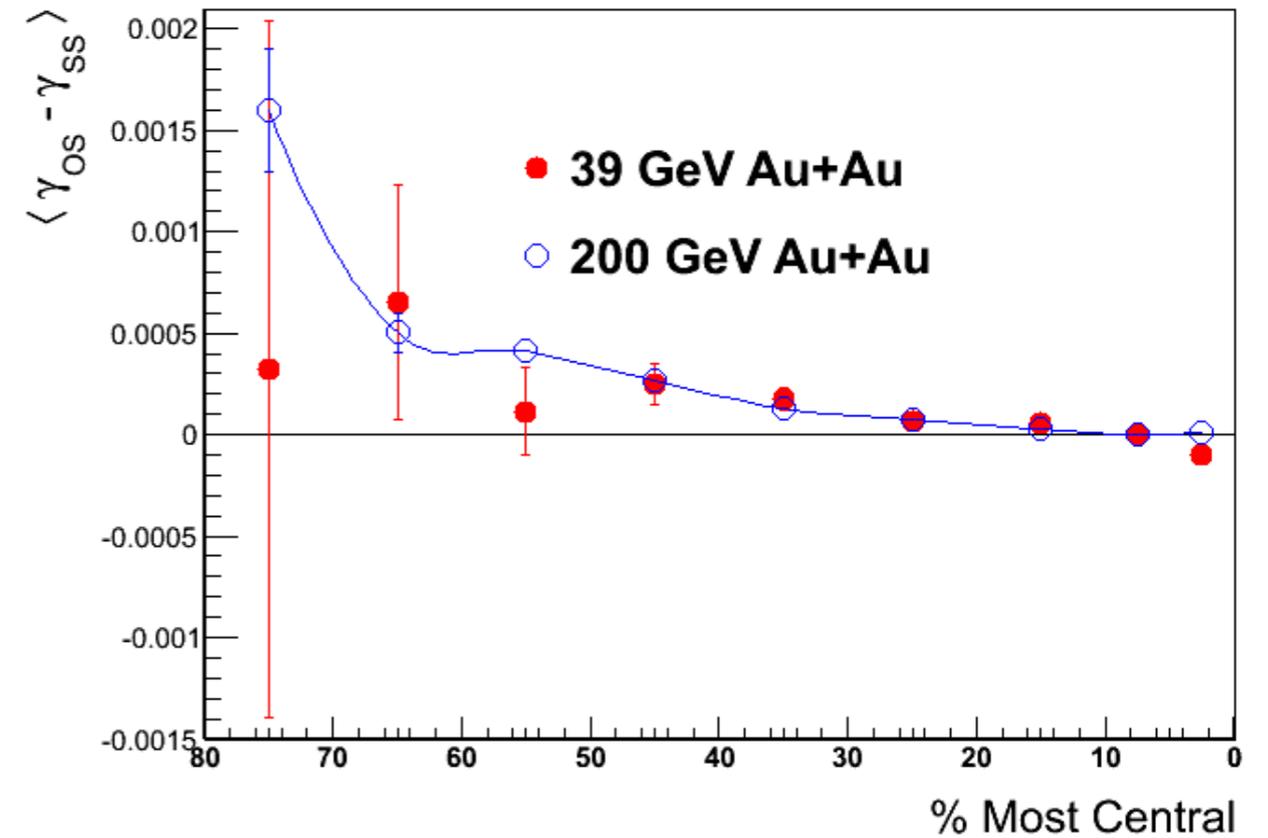
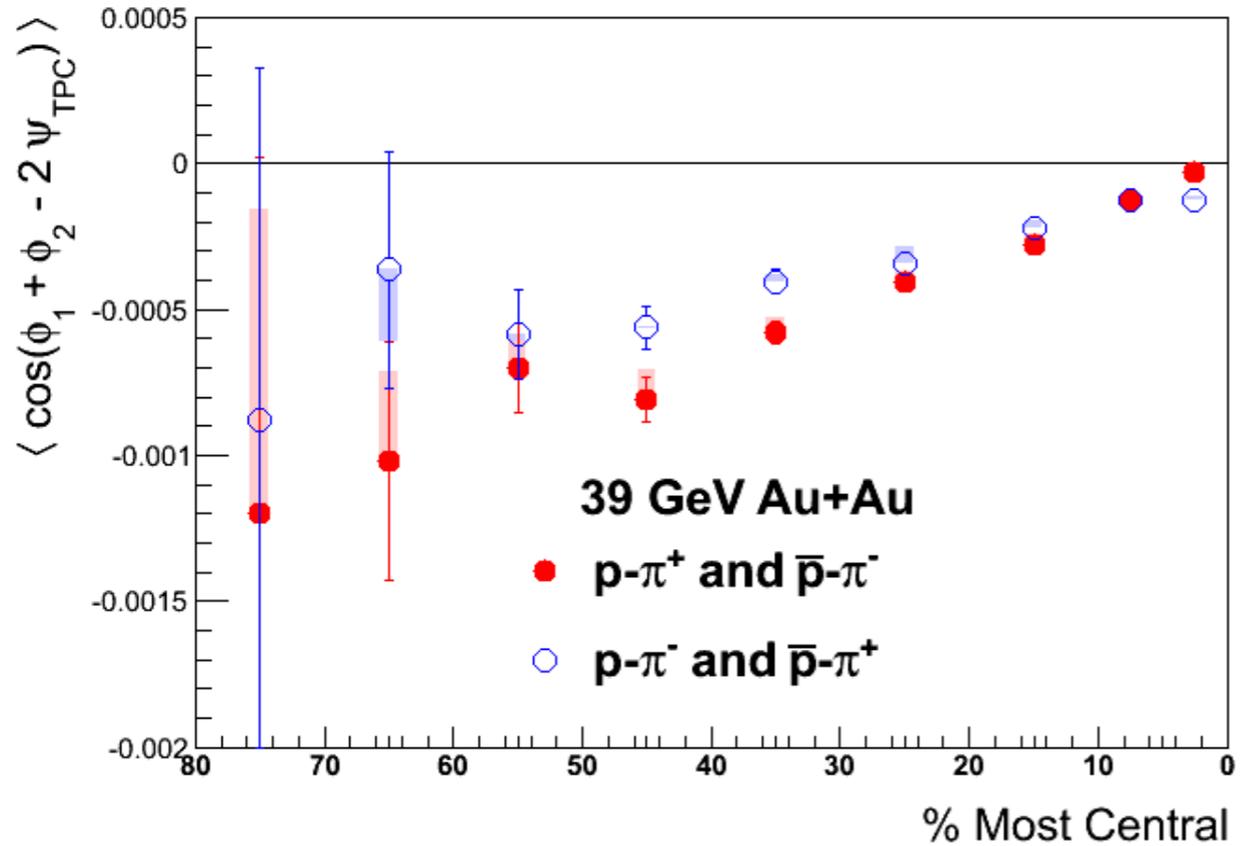
Eta	(-1,1)	
Dca (cm)	Proton	< 1
	Pion	< 2
Tof	β	> 0
	Ylocal	(-1.8,1.8)

- Identified Particles

Mass ² (GeV ² /c ⁴)	Proton	(0.8, 1)
	Pion	(-0.01, 0.1)
pT (GeV/c)	Proton	(0.4, 2)
	Pion	(0.15, 1.6)
nSigma of Proton		(-2, 2)
nSigma of Pion		(-2, 2)

- The cuts are from Gang and Liwen.

PID Results for Pion-Proton



$$\begin{aligned} \gamma &= \langle \cos(\phi_\alpha + \phi_\beta - 2\psi_{RP}) \rangle \\ &= [\langle v_{1,\alpha} v_{1,\beta} \rangle + B_{in}] - [\langle a_\alpha a_\beta \rangle + B_{out}] \end{aligned}$$

- 39GeV results resemble in scale that of 200 GeV.
- Opposite sign signal above same sign; smaller signals with more central collisions.

Cuts & Identification of Pions and Kaons

- Event

VertexZ (cm)	(-30,30)
--------------	----------

- Particles

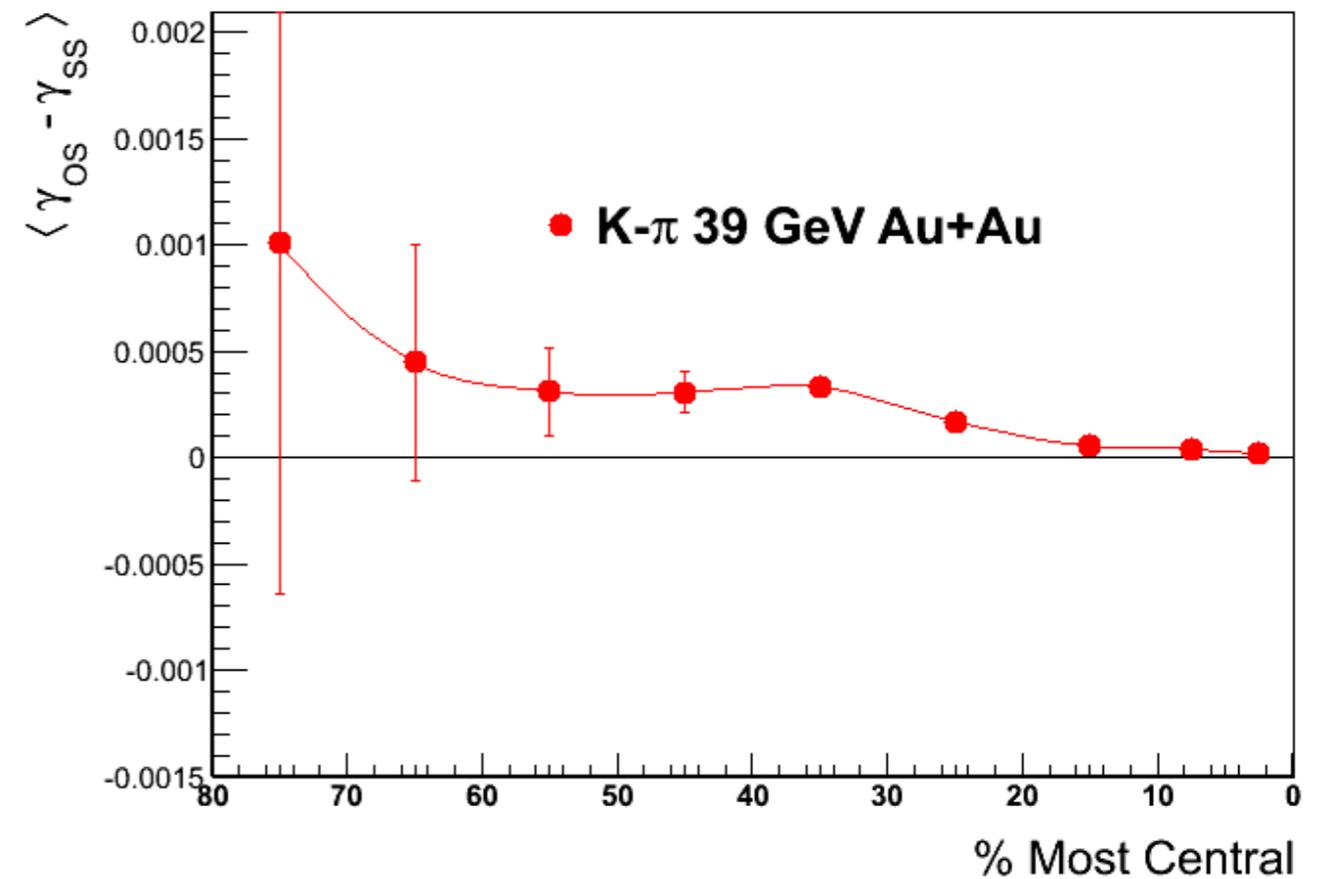
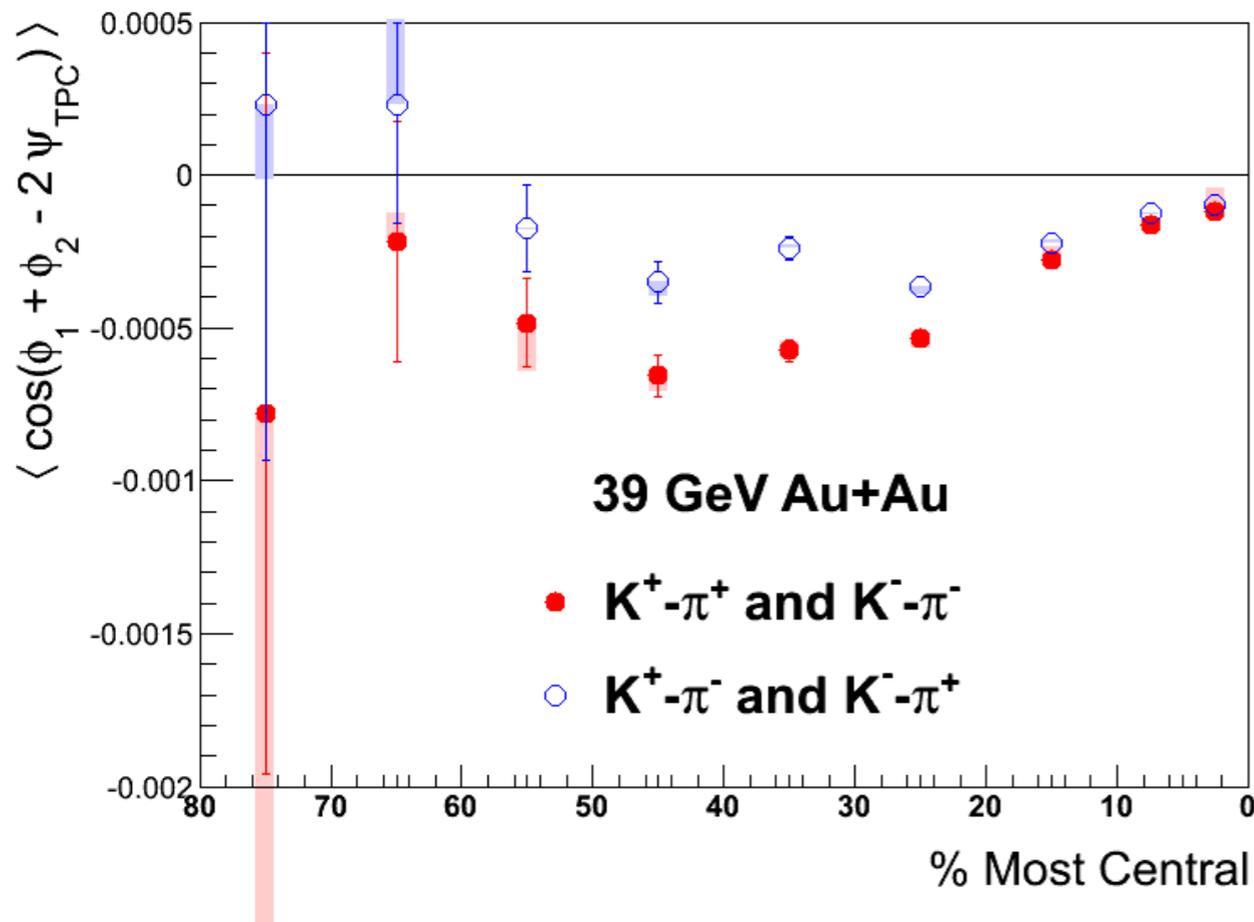
Eta	(-1,1)	
Dca (cm)	Kaon	< 1
	Pion	< 2
Tof	β	> 0
	Ylocal	(-1.8,1.8)

- Identified Particles

Mass ² (GeV ² /c ⁴)	Kaon	(0.2, 0.35)
	Pion	(-0.01, 0.1)
P (GeV/c)	Kaon	< 1.6
pT (GeV/c)	Kaon	> 0.2
	Pion	(0.15, 1.6)
nSigma of Kaon		(-2, 2)
nSigma of Pion		(-2, 2)

- The cuts are from Gang and Liwen.

PID Results for Pion-Kaon (39 GeV)



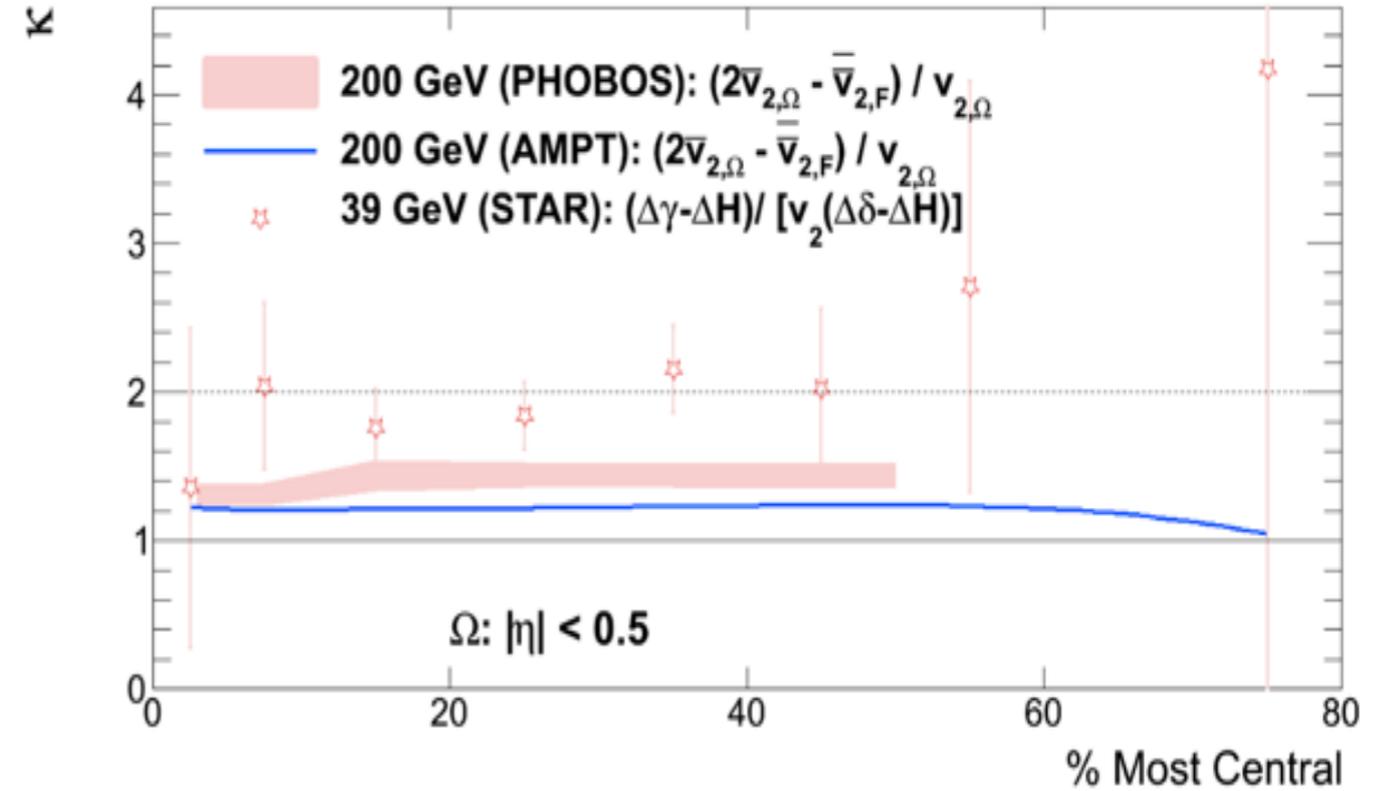
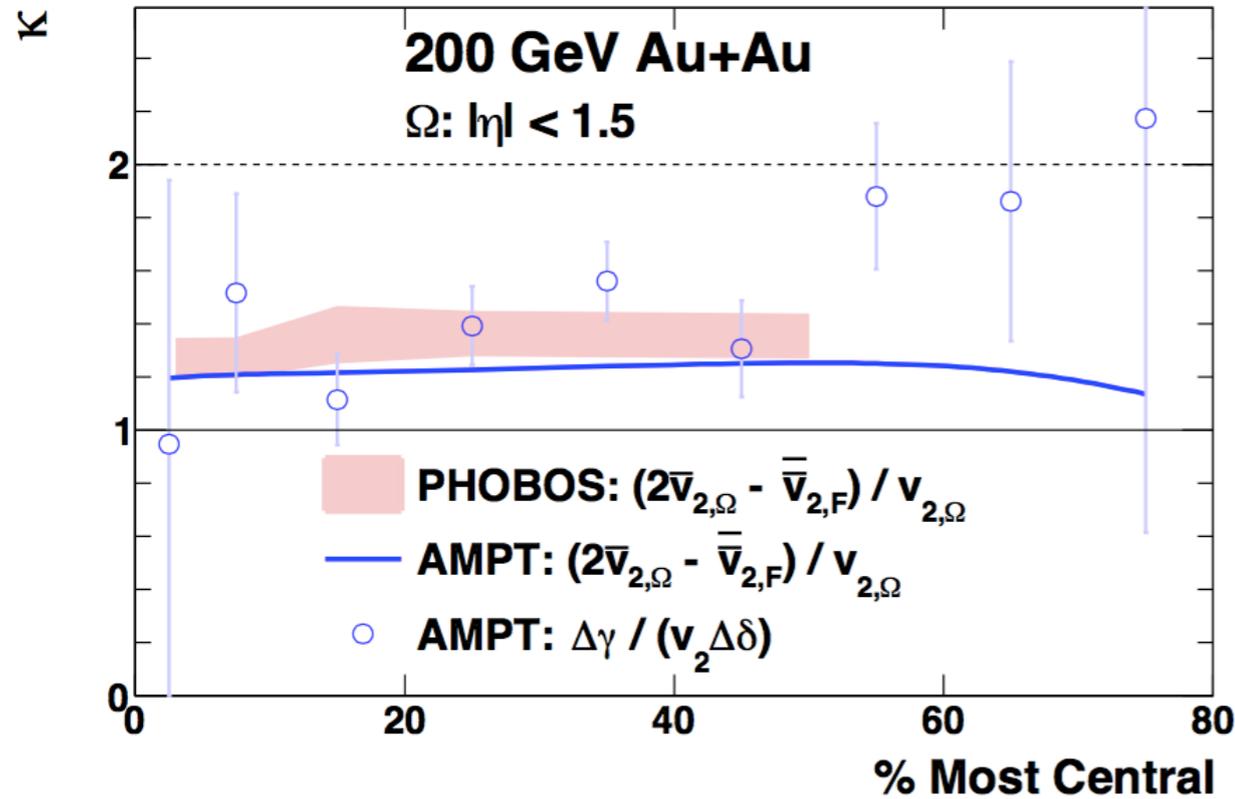
- Similar scale as pion-proton signal.

Flow Background

$$\delta \equiv \langle\langle \cos(\phi_\alpha - \phi_\beta) \rangle\rangle$$

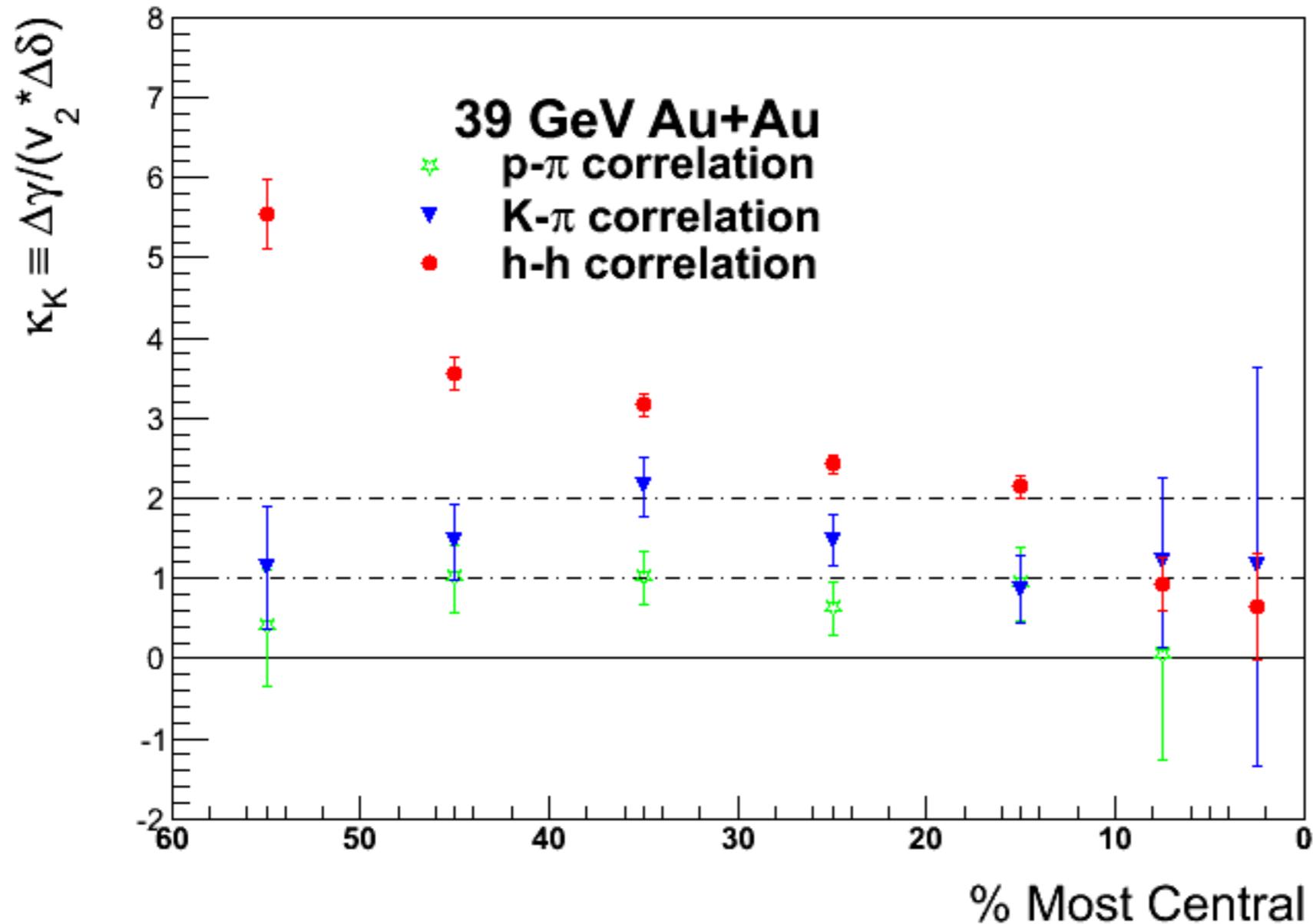
$$H^\kappa = (\kappa v_2 \delta - \gamma) / (1 + \kappa v_2).$$

- H: background-subtracted correlator, CME contributions



- Correlation signal is contaminated with the **background contributions** due to collective motion of the collision system (flow)
 - decay of the clusters will contribute to the charge separation signal
 - elliptic flow coupled with transverse momentum conservation (TMC) and local charge conservation (LCC)
- **Baseline:** κ estimated to be (1.2, 1.4) for three methods, ~ 2 for the fourth.

Flow Background in Identified Particles



$$\gamma \equiv \langle\langle \cos(\phi_\alpha + \phi_\beta - 2\Psi_{RP}) \rangle\rangle$$

$$\delta \equiv \langle\langle \cos(\phi_\alpha - \phi_\beta) \rangle\rangle$$

$$H^\kappa = (\kappa v_2 \delta - \gamma) / (1 + \kappa v_2).$$

$$\kappa_K \equiv \Delta\gamma / (v_2 * \Delta\delta)$$

- H: background-subtracted correlator, CME contributions
- Indication of signal if higher than baseline: κ_K that forces $\Delta H = 0$

Summary & Outlook

- It require more information to claim a charge-separation signal in proton-pion or in kaon-pion.
- Outlook:
 - Finish analysis on pion-pion.
 - Try the $q^2 = 0$ handle on event shape
 - q or q^2 reflects the sphericity property of the sub-event. q^2 distribution favors the projection of γ to zero q^2
(arxiv.org/abs/1608.03205)
 - Further background study.